the aggressive power of France, and urging the ne-cessity of constructing additional harbors and forti-fications to correspond to those of the new naval depot of France. On the other hand, a mass of pamphlets has left the French press full of the mest violent antagonism to England, threatening vengeance for past injuries, and overjoying in the idea that now, the naval power of France being fully equal to that of England, that latter power, whose whole history is one England, that latter power, whose whole history is one of injustice and usurpation, is bound to find her level, and must cease to be the terror and scourge of the world. This is the burden of all those pamphlets, whose object can be no other than to keep up the hatred between the French and English people, only increased, not diminished, by the glories won on the same battle-fields. While the officious press is content with stating its hope that the fortifications of Cherbourg will serve to preserve the peace of Europe-which, as I explained in my previous letters, has no other meaning than that they will serve to put England out of the notion of contracting alliances against France—the pamphleteers furnish the sermon to that text, showing what England may expect when France elects to be angry with her. None of those painphiels, so far as I have been able to learn, have as yet been seized by the police, none of the pamphleteers have been warned or made to answer before a judicial tribunal. The government of the Emperor, therefore, has no objection phlets, which must assure the people of England that it s nothing but the superior skill of the Emperor which keeps up the alliance, and that in case of a rupture a war with England would be the most popular thing in

A French popular war has terrors even to the most of her revolution, how much she can sacrifice to an idea, and what gigantic material force she can develop and organize for that purpose. The military organization of France at this period is probably better than it ever was, even at the most brilliant period of her history, and her naval armament is far in advance of the old monarchy, the republic, or the empire. France has probably at this time the most efficient steam navy in the world. No such screw-steam line-of-battle ship as the Nopoleon exists on the opposite of the channel, and no such immense materials for ship-building have been accumulated in any other country. If France, from her inferior merchant

not the same number of sailors, or if her sallors are inferior to those of England, she has no distant colonies to protect at all commensurate with her naval force, and may thus turn her whole disposable navy to secure a single object. Her thirty ships-of-theline and forty frigates may, for a short voyage, be armed with inferior sailors; for, in a struggle with England, France will not carry on a protracted war, and no frigateering or naval engagements in distant parts of the world. The naval battle will be fought in the channel, if fought at all, and will only serve to afford the natural power of France, which is military, an opportunity of being speedily brought into action. If this is not the thought of the Emperor, why has he given orders for building twenty new transports, each capable of carrying 2,500 men, 150 horses, and 1,200 tons of provisions? When that fleet of transports shall be ready—the first, the Calvados, has just been launched at Lorient-there will be a fleet of transports capable of transporting 50,000 men, 3,000 horses, and carrying tons of provisions-a military power quite sufficient to alarm the rural or commercial population of any country. We will hope that all these immense proparations are only made with a view of preserving peace, or, to use the Emperor's own words, "to prevent the necessity of fighting another battle of Wagram;" but there is more than one interpretation both to the Emperor's speech and to his preparations for warlike enterprises. If the Emperor of the French really acts on the Roman

Si vis pacem, para bellum," he may also make the preparation for Roman purposes. It can, nevertheless, be hardly denied that the relations between France and Germany are far from being cording and a battle of Wagram is not altogether impessible. Between France and Austria no cordiality has existed since the opening of the conferences in regard to the Dambian principalities. Neither Baron Hübner here, nor Baron de Bourqueney in Vienna, is holding a very en-viable position. Austria, it is well known, is fully prepared for any contingency—not by a large standing army, which the deficit of 42 million florins (\$21,000,000) will not admit of, but by such an efficient corps of officers and

The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

WASHINGTON CITY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1858.

protocol has been signed by the respective plenipotentinies; but it is not yet certain that all the governments parties thereto will ratify them. This doubt is especially meant for Austria, who is threatening with a special diplomatic note, and hints are thrown out that the conferences which have so quickly terminated may be reopened for a special purpose.

Austria and Turkey seem to have come to a better understanding with each other; at least so say the friends of Austria and the official organs at Vienna. Austria declares that she will not be satisfied till Bosnia is thoroughly pacified, beyond the possibility of affording those powers "who expect to be the heirs of Turkey" an opportunity of profiting by the prospective broils and struggles of that province and that of Serbia. The Austrian journals charge that all the troubles there originate with that portion of the population which professes the Greek religion, and sees in it a proof that they are instignted by Russia. From all this, it is pretty evident that the "sick man" is not yet convalescent, and that, if England wants to watch at its sick bed, it will be very expensive mursing, to say nothing of the doctor's bill. Per mtra, Turkey is giving strong proofs of her growing civilization, in the European sense of the word, by her imita-tion of other European governments in the art of bor-rowing money. She is making new loans, establishing banks at Constantinople, and governing the capital by local municipal authorities. In imitation of Paris, whole streets of Constantinople are now to be torn down and rebuilt on a grand scale, and improvements introduced which will make the Turkish capital vie with other resi-dences of Europe. Turkey-which, previous to the war, blessings of a rapidly-increasing public debt; but as the bond-holders are principally Englishmen, Ma-hommedan patriotism will not be stimulated by the process. Neither England, nor Germany, nor even France, can prevent the dissolution of Turkey. You may embalm a dead body, but you cannot give it life. The conferences may patch up a momentary peace, and preserve for a time the integrity of Turkey; but the armaments of the great powers, the increase of their armies and navies, and the newly-excited national antipathies, sufficiently indicate that each party is only preparing to secure a big slice when the division of the Turkish empire shall actually be undertaken by one or

nore European powers.

With the exception of the comments on Mexico by the English press, the affairs of that unhappy country excite out little interest. The public mind of be reconciled to the expansive power of America, and to expect vast commercial and pecuniary benefits from any new acquisition of territory by the United States. True, the Spanish press has renewed its vows in regard to the alienation of Cuba; but the press of Spain is not a the Spanish press that the United States have to deal in this matter, for there is no people behind that press capable of influencing the opinion of the world. Spain has ceased to be a power of the first rank, and, with all its hatred of foreigners, has had its own government changed and modified according as this or that, French or English, ists in regard to the home government, no apprehension need be felt in regard to the colonial one. The fate of Cuka will probably be decided in Paris, not in Madrid.

SELECTIONS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND CHINA.

ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND CHINA.

[From the Loadon Times, Aug. 25.]

We suspect that the English public was rather surprised than gratified by the kind offices of the Russian government in giving us intelligence of what we are doing in the east of Asia. It is good to know that our diplomatic difficulties are over, and that we may now enter into this land abounding in silk and tea. Our busy men of commerce will immediately set their wite working to organize commercial expeditions up the Yangtse. We shall probably seen ascertain whether the short staple cottons of the Chinese Deltas cannot be adapted to our looms.

our looms.

A strong spirit of enterprise, bridled a little by the recollection of disasters in that quarter now fifteen years old, will go forth eastward. Manchester will shortly have her correspondents at Wanchau; Sheftield "notions" will have penetrated to Pekin. Nottingham laces will compete at Soochow, and Liverpool will import sugars from Formosa. But commercial and political thinkers will be startled in their calculations by this ugly fact—St. Petersburgh, on the 20th of August, had news from the Peiho up to the 27th of June; London has on this 25th day of August no news of its own from the Peiho 25th day of August no news of its own from the Peiho later than the 4th of June. St. Petersburgh, therefore, is nearly a month in advance of us—a month nearer to

has already secured a covered way into this great flound-ering, defenceless empire.

The moral of this is, that we westerns must bestir our-

selves, or we shall be shut out of the new game. We must become a wire-extending people. We have let every nation get ahead of us in this matter. In England

every nation get ahead of us in this matter. In England we don't do things because they are ascful, still less because they are beautiful; but there is nothing on the earth or under the set that we cannot accomplish if it offers a good dividend on a large capital.

There seems to have been a healtation about the chance of making profits by carrying messages, and meantime every one has outstripped us. The French have covered all Northern Africa with their wires; how far Russia has yet carried hers we do not know. But this China telegram gives us ground to suspect that they are pushed a long way towards Moscow. The American States talk hourly with each other with these tongues of lightning; yet we, to whom rapid communication is as the breath of our empire, have not yet begun even to lay down wires to Calcutta.

Nudged and albowed by Brother Jonathan we have

empire, have not yet begun even to lay down wires to Calcutta.

Nudged and elbowed by Brother Jonathan we have thrown a line across to America; but let any one compare the Atlantic ocean, which, so far as it was an impediment to conversation, we have practically abolished, with the Red Sea and the Straits of Bab el-mandeb, and the Arabian Sea, and the Bay of Bengal, and the Straits of Malacca and the China Sea. There can be no difficulty in any of these seas. We have Aden and Gaile and Singapore and Hong Kong as stations—what is to prevent us from paying out our lines of wire and working our telegraphs? There really is nothing to prevent this, except that the official mind is not yet quite sure that the Atlantic telegraph is a fact, and not a dream, and cannot yet believe that work is so easy as it has been now proved to be.

THE TREATY WITH CHINA. [From the London Shipping Gazette, Aug. 24th.]

The next mail will, in all probability, settle the ques-The next mail will, nail probability, settle the ques-tion as to the authenticity of the intelligence, so circum-stantially put forward the other day by the Moniteur, rela-tive to the reported treaty with China, and its general provisions. We see no reason whatever to doubt the statement in the organ of the French government, not-withstanding the news reached Paris sia St. Fetersburgh, and, travelling by some mysterious means across the north of Asia, has had the start of the China mail and the electric telegraph. Moreover, these tidings of our the electric telegraph. Moreover, these tidings of our diplomatic success have been accepted here as substantially true, although they have failed to produce any sensible effect either on the public securities or the markets. When the actual amount of the that they should not be repeated. This well-meant and that they should not be repeated. This well-meant and sible effect either on the public securities or the markets for Chinese produce. When the actual amount of the concessions exacted by Lord Elgin, and of the promised indemnity, are known, the effect will, of course, be different

ent. Meanwhile let us examine somewhat more closely the Meanwhile let us examine somewhat more closely the information we possess on this most interesting subject. It is more than rumored in Paris that the treaty does not confer upon the allies the right of establishing permanent diplomatic agencies at Pekin. The consul-general resident at Tien-sing (the port of Pekin) will, it is said, be admitted to direct interpospse with the advisers of the Emperor; and it is asserted, on the authority of a private telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburgh, that the whole of China will be thrown open to foreigners. We have been hitherto driving a trade with China which cannot, on any principle of trade, be called profitable. Our exports to China for the year 1856, the year in which

We have been hitherto driving a trade with China which cannot, on any principle of trade, be called profitable. Our exports to China for the year 1856, the year in which hostilities commenced, barely exceeded £2,200,000, whereas our imports amounted to £9,400,000. The balance of £7,000,000 odd has been chiefly pald in silver, and no doubt accounts in some degree for the decrease in bullion felt here so seriously the following year.

We had five ports on the Chinese scaboard nominally open to us, but our merchants were compelled to put up with the caprice and insclence of the Chinese authorities, more especially at Canton, until at length it became a serious question with the British and foreign residents whether they would not withdraw from the latter port altogether. If, then, the Chinese government have really consented to open the ports generally to foreign ers, and to admit the representatives of European nations to communication with the imperial authorities, we are about to witness the commencement of a new cra for China, and to open a new chapter in the history of our trading relations with that country. All the obstructions to which that trade has heretof are been subjected, and all the difficulties we have experienced in dealing with the Uninese, are mainly attributable to the impossibility of communicating directly with the government.

No doubt the persons who surrounded the Emperor were quite as well disposed to play a double part as their subordinates; but, situated us our officials and merchants have been hitherto, it was morally impossible to ascertain whether an injurious mandaria was acting on authority derived from Pékin, or upon his own mere motion. When, however, our consuls-general—or diplo-

ETTERS FROM EUROPE.

Igning comprising a the second to comprise the shadow forth or predict.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR. THE POET, CONVICT-

[From the London Times, Aug. 25.]

What a strange and scandalous story it is that we published yesterday about the old age of Walter Savage Landor! He must be so old that one is almost afraid to talk about his age. He has been so famous a writer in his time that it would have been pleasant to think of him, if still alive, as surrounded by troops of friends who were smoothing the last furlong of his long pilgrimage. He should have outlived the lil-will of others, and the animostics of his own heart. It is with unfeigned reluctance that we perform the duty which has been cast upon us of saying a few words about the trial which took place at Bristol on Monday last, in which Mr. Landor was defendant. The result was that the old man has to pay £1,000 as damages, besides his liability for cost. Who can read the report of the proceedings without saying that it served him right?

Mr. Landor, as is sufficiently notorious, returned to Eogland many years ago, weary of his Tuscan expatria-[From the Lendon Times, Aug. 25.]

Dr. landor, as is sufficiently notorious, returned to Englant many years ago, weary of his Tuscan expatriation. He fixed himself ultimately at Bath. In that city he made the acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Yescombe. The lady was the plaintiff in the recont action. Acquaintance ripened by degrees into friendship, or at least into intimacy, and for many years Landor and the Yescombes were in constant, almost in daily intercourse; incombes were in constant, almost in daily intercourse; indeed, it appeared that Landor was in the habit of dining
with them about three times a week. In their family
there resided for some time a young lady, to whose name,
although it was mentioned at the trial, we have no wish
to give any additional publicity. For some cause, unexplained, it was judged right that she should leave the
Yescombes and be removed to Cheltenham, and this it
was which roused Mr. Landor's anger, and led to the publication of the libels. Omitting the dirt, here are a few of
the points charged arainst a lady by Walter Savage
Landor: he said that she had been guilty of perjury; that he had given her £18 to pay for him,
and that she had stolen half the money; that she
had stolen £5 out of a letter which he had given
her to put in the post office; that she had retained a
tradesman's receipt—had not given him the money, but
had availed herself of the receipt; that she had stolen
seven shillings from the counter of a tradesman's shop;
that she had obtained £100 from him under false pretences. Now, it was not pretended by Mr. Landor's legal advisors that there was not a shadow of pretence for
any of these charges. They were the mere outpourings
of a venomous and canhered splict. One would suppose
that all this was bad enough, but far more remains untold. A great disturbance at Bath was the natural consequence of such a quirrel between a man so famous as
Mr. Landor and a family so well known as the Yescombes.
The upshot, however, for the moment was more reasonable than might have been expected. Mr. John Forster, the deed, it appeared that Landor was in the habit of dining The upshot, however, for the moment was more reasonable than might have been expected. Mr. John Forster, the gentleman whose name is so well and so favorably known in the literary world, went down to Bath to see if he could not put an end to a dispute which, as he saw at a glance, could only bring shame and discredit upon Mr. Forster succeeded in obtaining the old poet's

circulated against Mrs. Yescombe, and added a promise that they should not be repeated. This well-meant and judicious interference was not, however, destined to be productive of any permanent effect. No sconer was Mr. Forster's back turned than Mr. Landor renewed his attacks, and this time with the most cowardly weapon in the slanderer's armory. Walter Savage Landor, the poet, the man of letters, the gentleman, just tottering on the verge of the grave, actually condescended to have recourse to the expedient of anonymous letters, and these letters contained such filth that one may well wonder how the ideas could occur to a human brain. Friendship and sound judgment could do no more for him; Mr. Forster was reluctantly compelled to leave Landor to his fate, and to the diagrace which he had so deservedly drawn down on his own head.

O The end was a verdict for \$1,000 damages against Mr. Landor; but this is the lightest portion of the result. How ineffable is the disgrace to a man of Mr. Landor; ability and reputation at the close of a long life to be mixed up with so disgraceful a transaction! A slanderer, and the slanderer of a lady—a writer of anonymous letters, and these letters recking with the foulest odors of the dirtiest stews—a violator of his pledged word—who is it to whom these words must now be applied these words must now be applied -

"Who would not weep if Atticus were be 90

THE QUEEN'S AND PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES.

[From the London Times, Aug. 23.] [From the London Times, Aug. 25.]
We publish to-day the first fruits of the electric which the delicit of \$2\$ million forms, \$(231,000,000) with one dailed on the burst of the officient corps of officients ords of officient corps of officients and accommission for the position of the office of the position of the old policy of Mcternich, which consisted in isolation and the other control of the office of the old policy of Mcternich, which consisted in isolation and the development of Austria as an in-dependent broops in power, and the constant endower of the present statement in Vienna to Equipment of Austria as a in-dependent broops in power, and the constant endower of the present statement in Vienna to Equipment of Austria as a in-dependent broops in power, and the constant endower of the present statement in Vienna to Equipment of Austria as a in-dependent broops in power, and the constant endower of the present statement in Vienna to Equipment of Austria as a final position in Germany, so that an attack upon her fishil matched the whole demands conditionally the power of Constitution of the Collect spike of the Collect munication which has been established between the New and the Old World. The first message sent was from the Queen of England to the President of the United States;

Entered for consumption.	1856, \$18,375,986	1857. \$14,401,018	1858. \$15,067,78
Entered for warehousing	4,136,716	3,510,039	2,146,02
Free goods	1,303,790	2,052,122 17,319	2,349,74 67,88
Total entered at the port Wathdrawn from warehouse	28,919,665 2,524,407	19,986,498 5,624,147	19,824,17 8,116,01

The imports for the remainder of the year will probably show no further important decline, in comparison with last year, as we have already reached the point where the troubles of the last autumn began to be feit in the reduced business; indeed, we should not be surprised if, after September, there should be a positive increase in the receipts of foreign merchandise, as com-pared with last year.

The exports from New York to foreign ports for the

month of August show a handsome increase upon the cor-responding total of last year in the item of domestic pro-duce, but a falling off in the exports of specie, and re-shipments of foreign merchandise. It may be regarded as a favorable exhibit, especially when the low price of

Exports from New York to Foreign Ports in August

Domestic produce Foreign merchandles, (free) Bo (dutlable). Specie and bullion	1856, \$5,612.828 \$8,242 211,933 3,202,053	1857 \$4,289,479 308,882 654,088 6,271,717	1858. \$4,660,272 102,674 224,435 2,261,802
Total exports	9,115,050 5,913,003	11,609,166 5,887,449	7,180,186 4,987,384

ports since January 1st, which shows a falling off in spe cie of nearly fifty per cent., but a decline in domestic produce of only five millions, a difference not as great as

Exports from New York to For	reign Ports fo	r eight month	from Janu-
Pomestic produce. Foreign merchandise (free) Do do (dellable) Specie and bullion	1856.	1867.	1858.
	\$50,290,993	\$43,014,816	\$38,612,626
	680,750	2,709,756	\$55,698
	2,041,901	3,538,044	\$782,282
	22,768,980	32,298,156	\$7,865,257
Total exports	75,720,324	81,560,771	59,113,863
	53,016,344	49,262,615	41,750,566

The revenue from customs for August at this port shows a greater comparative decline than is seen in the total imports, on account of the increase in free goods, and the fact that the duties are collected on the goods actually marketed, and not on those thrown into ware-

1856. 1857, 1858. First six months ... \$22,541,145 75 \$19,292,521 31 \$11,089,112 57

Total since Jan. 1 ... 33,209,986 13 30,227,571 32 18 021 586 02 The change effected by the new tariff is illustrated in the following comparison of the dutiable imports thrown upon the market during the corresponding month in each

of the	last five years:		
MA A SECTION	District Dis	utlable value.	Duties collected
August,	1854	\$20,518,048	\$5,214,62
August,	1855	16,789,642	4,290,79
August,	1856	. 29,900,393	5,288,39
August,	1857	20,025,165	3,946,83
August,	1858	. 18,183,165	3,545,119

The duties, it must be remembered, are collected upo the dutiable goods entered directly for consumption, and those withdrawn from warehouse for home distribution. As there was a large stock in bond last year to be drawn own upon the market was larger tha the total received at the port.

SCENE IN A METROPOLITAN RAILROAD CAR.

Yesterday afternoon, as one of the cars on the Metropolitan railroad rolled along its rails, a lady, extensively beflounced and expansively crinolined, beckoned to the polite conductor as it was passing. West street, in order to take passage to the south end. Her robe was in a state of delicious newness; its tissue folds were hardly cold from the upojist's last artistle touch, and her attire altogether was gotten up evidently with a reckless regardlessness of expense. The car was only partly filled—one side free from encumbrance. Upon its cushions she sat herself at ease, with thought for her robe's intactness uppermost, and spread its voluminous flounces carefully to their natural amplitude. She cast her eyes at the conductor with an air of composure, sang freid, and self-collectedness.

"Conductor," she asked, in the blandest of manners and most mellifithous of tones, "how many scale do I occupy."

and most mellifluous of tones, "how many scats do I occupy?"

Taken by surprise, he glanced from one side to the other of her extended dress, and then at her. The lady's face was serenely interrogative.

"About four, I should think, madam," he said, wondering what would come next.

"Here are twenty cents," she said, dropping the dimes from her lavender-kidded fingers into his extended palm. "I do not wish to be disturbed!"

One would have thought the possibility of disturbing such a supreme embodiment of composure rather impossible; but having secured herself from the chance, in spite of starcs and whispers, the quadrupled-fare pursued her way happily and uncreasedly to her destination. It was a spectacle to admire. We commend her example to all ladies of similar balloonish dimensions.—Boston Atlas.

The Buffalo Courier states that Mr. M. V. B. Buel, managing operator of the telegraph office in that city, has invented a new telegraphic instrument, which is believed to be superior to any one now in use. By an ingenious arrangement of the machine despatches can be sent over the same wire in opposite directions simultaneously. The instrument will send 48,000 words an hour.

an who warlike to the first amount will send as,000 words an hour.

Ion in the Arrantic — The ship Sen Lion, Capt, Collivaria, from Antwerp at Roston, saw a large pyramid of icc on the 22d uit, in latitude 43 42, longitude 49 20 weer, it was about 200 feet high above the water, from 400 to at san, 500 feet long, and about 200 feet wide. Capt, Colburn also reports having seen several islands of ice near the same place.

Eight lines or less make a equate; longer advertisements proportion, and all payable is advance. Advertisements of twice or three a week will be charged 37; cents per equate hazefon after the first. Advertisements once a week in the conts per square for each insertion. Special notices charge the foregoing rates.

quest an opiniou from you as to the paramount jurisdiction."

The facts, as represented to me, are that some officers of the United States navy brought into this port a vessel, captured by them as a slaver, having on board some three hundred Africans; that after remaining a day at the quarantine ground, the Africans were delivered to the custody of the United States marshal, and have by him been placed in Castale Pinckney.

The only law of South Carolina which I think bears upon the case is the A. A. 1835, which is still of force, although modified in certain cases (of which the present is not one) by the act of 1856.

By the first section of this act (7 S. L. 470) it is enacted "That it shall not be lawful for any free negro or person of color to migrate into this State, or be brought or introduced into its limits, under any pretext whatever, by land or by water," and goes on to declare what shall be done in case of any such migration or introduction contrary to this act.

I am clearly of opinion that you are not authorized as sheriff to proceed under the provisions of this set in the present case.

First, Because I think that the present case does not

sheriff to proceed under the provisions of this act in the present case.

First. Because I think that the present case does not come within the purview and scope of the act of assembly of 1835. These negroes have been selsed and brought into this port by officers of the United States, in literal compliance with the requisitions and directions of certain acts of Congress, which acts, made in pursuance of the constitutional powers of Congress over the subject matter, are part of the law of South Carolina, and I cannot think that the act of the legislature was intended to

not think that the act of the legislature was intended to embrace this case.

The A. A. of 1835 provides certain modes of procedure, and declares certain penalties in the case of free negroes unlawfully brought into the limits of the States, and its provisions do not apply to the case of such persons live-fully brought within the limits of the State.

Secondly. I am of opinion that the case which has arisen does not come within even the letter of the A. A. of 1835, for these Africans, even if they are to be regarded as "free negroes," mentioned in the act, (which may admit of question,) have not migrated into this State, or been brought or introduced into its limits, so as to be sub-

mit of question,) have not migrated into this State, or been brought or introduced into its limits, so as to be subject to the operation of the act.

These Africans are now in Castle Pinckney, a fort ceded to the United States, and exclusively within the jurisdiction of the United States, and therefore not "within the limits" of the State; and previous to their being placed there they were in a vessel under the jurisdiction of the United States.

By the ninth section of the A. A. of 1835 it is declared that its provisions shall not extend to free negroes employed as stewards, &c., in any vessel of the United States navy, nor do I think that its provisions would apply to the case of other free negroes on board of United States vessels.

A. A. of 1856 does apply to these negroes as being brought into this port by "a cause which makes such entry involuntary," and therefore exempts them from the operation of the A. A. of 1835; but I am not disposed to test my advice to you on this construction of the act of 1856, but rather where I have before placed it—on the view that the act of 1835 does not apply to this case, either in sairi or letter.

view that the act of 1835 does not apply to this case, either in spirit or letter.

It might be added, in passing, in confirmation of the view which I have taken of the act of 1835, that, to hold that it applied to this case, and that the sheriff was bound to take possession of these negroes, would be to defeat the very object of the act, by intreducing these persons, who are now in the custody of the United States officers, and therefore kept from among us, to a certain extent in the midst of us—the very evil intended to be recorded.

prevented.

I might further suggest to you that as the object of the I might further suggest to you that as the object of the A. A. of 1835 was to prevent the introduction of this class of persons amongst us, and its provisions are to secure their leaving the State, even if the act of 1835 were applicable to the case, you might, nevertheless, be satisfied with procuring this result, without a literal compliance with the requisitions of the act; but with finy decided opinions as to the inapplicability of the act to the present case it would be needless to advise you on this point.

The foregoing has necessarily been very hurriedly written, and I have had to content myself with giving you my conclusions, without stating fully the reasons upon which they are based.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CH. RICHARDSON MILES, For I. W. Hayne, Attorney Gen To John E. Carew, esq., Sheriff of Charleston district.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ADMINIS-

[From the Richmond (Va.) South.] Everybody understands that the success of the demo-cratic party in 1860 will be determined by the success of

cratic party in 1860 will be determined by the success of the administration. In this fact we find an explanation of the indiscriminate attacks upon the President and cabinet which daily appear in opposition journals. By such abuse they at once gratify an instinctive animosity and prepare the public mind for an anti-slavery succes-sion. If, then, we discard all ideas of justice and all ob-ligations of allegiance to a democratic administration, as democratic journalists we will still find abundant motive for the defence of the President in the obvious interests of the party.

democratic journalists we will still find abundant motive for the defence of the President in the obvious interests of the party.

Mr. Buchanan has been in office just eighteen months, and in that brief time he has achieved enough for the country to signalize an entire administration. First in order of time, and perhaps of importance, is the adjustment of the Kansas difficulty. The mere statement of this service is sufficient to secure it a due tribute of popular applause. Then came the gratifying announcement that Mormonism had been subdued by the wise and energetic measures of the administration. Yet a little while and the country was informed that Great Britain had been compelled to renounce the pretension of superiority on the sea in behalf of the American flag. And, lastly, intelligence was fusined across the Atlantic that the administration had accomplished by prudent diplomacy what France and England could only effect by expensive armamenta, and that henceforth the United States would partake equally in the benefits to result from the opening of the Chinese Empire to the commercial enterprise of the world. Are we not warnated in affirming that either one of these achievements would suffice to illustrate an administration in the annals of history? Taken together, and as the realized results of only eighteen months exertion, they furnish the most splendid attestation of executive wisdom and efficiency.

But this is not all. While the administration were laboring with such zeal and effect in suppressing domestic trouble, in vindicating the national honor, and in extending the commercial relations of the administration were mabled to mitigate the severity return of extent a most deplorable catastrophe. Without resort to any unusual expedient, and by the operations of trade and paralysing the energies of industry. In Great Britain, the revulsion was not more severely let than in this country, yet government were compelled to have recourse to extraordinary measures of legislation in order to avert a most deplo

Masonic - King Soloman's Lodge of Free and Acc Masons has just celebrated its 75th anniversary of the fown, Mass.